BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS AND POPULARITY .- In the war of with the newspapers, our friend Knox, of 123 Fulton-at, holds his own brilliantly; and his hats, brilliant as his humor, and light and elegant as his fancy, are in demand wherever tasteful design and first-rate workmanship are appreciated. He has this Spring enlarged his establishment, and his business too, and while he sticks to his old and reasonable prices, he is continually improving his fabrics. His Spring style is a gent.

LEARY & Co., Hatters and Leaders of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, niroduced the style for the season on Saurday, 15th uit.

SPRING FASHIONS .- Hats and Caps, a variety of patierns, all insteas suited. It will be found, upon examination, that they are equal to any offered to the public. At the One Price Store, 122 Canal-21, T. W. KELLOGG.

A HAT PATENTED BY THE PUBLIC .-A HAT PATENTED BY THE PUBLIC.—
GENIN can without arrogance appropriate this title for his Spring style. Demand is a criterion of value—general commendation a measure of excellence throughout the world it is upon these—not merely upon his own opinion—that he bases his claim to have produced the most superb and becoming Hat of the present season. It is the privilege of every gentleman to select such a style of Hat as he thinks will best assimiliate with his face and person, and Genin lavillose attention to a variety of new styles, which he has brought out this season with a view of accommodating the varieties of public taste. These, or any improvement apon any one of them which a customer may suggest, he is prepared to furnish, and at the old price—Four Dollars.

GENIN, 2:4 Broadway, opposite St. Panl's.

ST. JOHN, HATTER.-The subscriter having sold the lease of his former place of business, has removed to the corner of Fine and Nassau sts., where he will be pleased to serve his friends with Hats and Caps that shall in all respects equal the production of any house in the trade.

ST. JOHN, ml51w*

Corner Fine and Nassau sts.

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING HATS. - BIRD, corner Fine and Nassau ats.—The new style is presented to the public as a model of elegance, and of superior quality of fabric and finish. Particular attention is given to the wishes of those who consult their own taste in the selection of a Hat.

BIRD, cor. Pine and Nassau sts.
187 2m TuThFrkSat

PENS WORTH PURCHASING .- GOLD-SMITH the Celebrated Teacher of Penmanship, 239 Broadway, is now having a peculiar and excellent article in the Gold Pen line, manufactured expressly for him, with the privilege of rejecting all specimens that he does not approve on trial. The result is that he has now on hand the linest assortment of Gold Pens we have seen in an age.

GOOD FRENCH CALICO a yard wide for one shilling a yard and ninepence a yard for best English Calleo, Chiniz figures, is so cheap that the ladies can certainly desire nothing more economical. They will find such at HITCHCOCK & LEADREATER'S, 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard st., where they will also find a new article, colored French Argentine, and a splendid stock of new Spitks, DeLaines, Shawis, and every other kind of new Spring Goods.

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- Opens its doors tonight on the occasion of the benefit of that charming actress Mile FELICE, when she will make her second appearance as "La Baronne de Murville" and "Suzanne de Murville," in the beautiful Frerch Vandeville of "La Fiole de Caglioatro," after which the Ballet of "Catarina," with Caroline Rousset and her three sisters. An overflowing house will be in attendance.

THE MORAL DRAMA .- The usefulness of such a moral drama as Madelaine cannot be doubted. The drunkard must be moved by such a sight and such acrees, particularly when represented as at Barnum's Museum in such a beautiful manner. This afternoon two very preuy and amusing pieces are given.

\$3,500 PLUNDERED FROM THE EMI-GRANTS.—THE NEW-YORKER, 100 Nessau-st., will contain astounding disclosures of wrongs to the suffering emi-grants. Agents, send in your orders early.

LADIES, if you wish a handsome Gairer Boot, of all the fashionable styles, go to Mill-LER'S, in Canal-st. where yeu can get them at les and les per pair, equal to any in this City. Also, his first quality Slippers, Types and Buskins at 9s. and 10s. and second quality same styles at 6s. and 7s. the pair, with Misses' and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, at J. B. Mill-LER'S, 134 Canal-st.

GREEN CORN-WINSLOW'S GREAT PRE-PARATION.—Have you tried it, if not you are loosing the finest luxury of the season. This Corn is as fresh as when taken from the field. It having been boiled and sealed up immediately after gathering, in its full milk, and cetains all its original aweetness. flavor and tenderness. Sold by E. H. COBB, Agent, 450 Broadway, east side; also by Grocers generally.

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LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE .- RICH-LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE.—KICHARDS KINGSLAND, Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of
Looking-Glasses and Importer of Looking-Glasse Platos,
33 Cortiand-st., N. Y., bus now in store a splendid assortment of Ornsmented, Plain Pler and Mantel Glasses.
Also yn unusual large stock of Mahogany Frame Glasses,
aultable for the Wostern and Southern trade. Jobbers
and dealers in general will do well to call and examine this stock and prices provide to purchasing elsewhere,
as their facilities for manufacturing and importing their own
Plates enable them to sell lower than any other house in
this city.

N. B—Merchants having orders to fill for California,
West Indies, or other markets, would do well to call.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

AND STOCKS AT AUCTION.—We invite the attention of capitalists and others to the large sale of about Eighty building lots, and a large number of houses and lots in the city of New York to close a concern also a large invoice of stocks, to be sold THIS DAY, by ANT-dONY J. BLEECKER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchanis' Exchange, consisting of the houses and lots Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Chambers-st., 3 houses and lots on and next the south-west, corner Goerek-st, and 3d-st, the house-spand lots Nos. 2/2 and 2/8 Division-at, and about 50 desirable building lots situated on 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th, 9th and 16th avenues, and on Lexington ay and avenue A, and on 14th, 18th, 19th, 2d, ted on 1st, 2d, 3d, 7h, 8th, 9th and 16th avenues, and on Lexington av. and avenue A. and on 14th, 18th, 18th, 2d, 2dd, 3dth, 53th and 4dth 4th. Alto, by order of Trustees, the house and let No. 39 Foreyth at Alto the following value hie Stock, on account of whom it may concern, 400 shares life that the following value is the stock of the star stock; 25 do Tradesmen's Bank stock; 18th de Leuther Manufacturers Bank stock; 75 do New York Distracte Co. stock; \$5,800 City 5 per cent stock, payable 1858; \$22 22 City 5 per cent stock, payable 1859; \$3,178 City 5 per cent stock, payable 1859; \$3,178 City 5 per cent stock, payable 1859; \$3,000 Sinto 5 per cent stock, payable 1859; \$2,000 United States 6 per cent stock, payable 1867; also 156 shares of the capital stock of the Hank of Kentucky—par value \$160 per share; also 30 shares of the City Fire Insurance Co. stock. Lithingraphic maps of the above houses and 1sts can be had at the another rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true, that the friends of persons in Consumption, or all Nervous diseases, might convince themselves of the fact that no one yet ever took WATTE'S Revous Antidote without being cured. It is a most wonderful medicine, and worth a trial. Call at 410 Greenwich st. \$1 per bottle: \$9 per dozen.—

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Pills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billious attacks, Liver Complaint, Head-ache, Gout, Giddiness, hashmal Contiveness, Loss of Appetite and Indigestion. Depot, 145 William-st. For sale, by the principal city druggists and chemists.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau-st. near the Park.

Massachusetts State Reforms. The Legislature we see have at length began to act on the Reform measures recommended and advocated by the Coalitionists last Fall. The Land Reform Joint Committee of the Legislature (consisting of Messrs. Robinson and De Witt of the Senate, and Messrs. Stone of Charlestown. Colman of Newburyport, Allen of Shrewsbury, Plympton of Boston, and Bartlett of Richmond, of the House,) have reported a bill exempting real estate, whether in land or in houses only, from attachment and levy, or sale on execution, to the value of \$500, on all debts, &c., contracted after the passage of this law. All over that sum may be seized, sold, &c., after setting apart the \$500.
The estate thus exempted shall be in no way liable for the payment of the debts of the deceased owner, nor be deemed assets in the hands of an executor, provided said debtor leaves a widow, or a minor child or children. No property so exempted can be conveyed by a husband without consent of his wife. The bill is yet to be acted

The Boston Times presses the adoption of these Reforms upon the Legislature as the only hope of the Coalitionists, as the next election depended upon the fulfilment of their pledges. The Boston Democratic Standard, an organ of the Coalition. and edited by Mr. James M. Stone, a Member of the Legislature, holds the following language, in

relation to the State Reforms : HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.-At length there is ground for hope that this great reform will be speedily adopted in the old Bay State. Mr. Robinson has reported a bill to the Senate exempting to the value of \$500. This bill is a homestead to the value of \$500. This bill is accompanied by a report upon the subject which will lay the necessity and justice of this great measure before the people, in an able and lucid manner, which cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of the people. We have great confidence that this bill will pass this Legislature, but if it should not, Mr. Robinson's report need but be thrown broadcast among the people, and the awakened and convinced popular mind will send a Legislature here next year which will have the honor of enacting this just and benevolent law. honor of enacting this just and benevolent law. We think the value of the exempted homestead should be at least one thousand dollars.

The secret ballot law has passed the Senate-It provides for enveloping the ballots, a method which has been advocated frequently in our columns. Hon. Amasa Walker is the author of the

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

Ohio Liquor Law.

We did injustice to the Obio Legislature in presuming that the anti-Tippling bill lately before that body would somehow be dodged or defeated by Parliamentary strategy. It has passed, and here it is:

egy. It has passed, and here it is:

AN ACT to restain the sale of Spiritus Liquora.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. That it any person shall sell or vend, or give away with intent to evade the provisions of this law, any spiritus liquors, of any kind whatever, to be drank in the place where sold; or if any person shall sell, or vend, or give away with intent to evade the provisions of this act, any spiritous liquors, of any kind whatever, by less quantity than one quart; or if any person shall sell, or vend, or give away with intent to evade the provisions of this act, any spiritous liquors, of any kind whatever, to any person under sixteen years of age; each and every person so offending, shall be deemed unity of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall, for the first offense above specified, he fined in any sum not exceeding \$25, nor less than \$5; for the second offense above specified, shall, upon conviction thereof, he fined in any sum not exceeding \$25, nor less than \$5; and for the third offense above specified, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$16, nor less than \$5; and for the third offense above specified, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$16, nor less than \$5; the state of the third offense above specified, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$16, nor less than \$5; the first offense above specified, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$16, nor less than \$5; the shall be by light the state of the provisions for medicinal or pharmaceutical purposes.

Sec. 2. All prosecutions under the provisions of this act, the shall be by indictment in the Court of Common Pleas, in the couply where such offense is committed, or before some Justice of the Peece, according to the section of the act entitled "An Act granting Licenses and regulating Taverns," passed February 17, 1835. Provided, That prohisons of this act, it shall not be necessary to al

- This is not a very stringent measure,

but it will embarrass the tippling-shops, if faithfully enforced, and clear the way for something more efficient .- Shall Ohio distance New-York in the work of Moral Reform?

The Distress of the Express and the Swansong of Beekman.

Halleck, our City's bard, has not yet depicted all the fabricators of dubious har-

Mr. Senator Beekman and The New-York Express, as attorneys for that ' Committee of Union and Safety' which has for some months nauseated the Union by a superfluity of salvation, are birds of the same feather. Having done their utmost to prevent the election of Hamilton Fish and been beaten, they are now driven to the extremity of caviling at the regularity and validity of that election! Hearken to love's last lay' from the lips of the disconsolate Beekman!

The undersigned, Senator for the Vth Senatorial District, respectfully asks leave to protest, and does hereby solemnly protest, against the proceedings by which a new day for an election of a United States Senator is sought to be fixed by Joint resolution, while a law exists on the statute-book by which the Legislature of New-York have prescribed the time, piace and manner of such elections, because such law having been fully complied with on the day therein named, and no election having been made, and this Legislature having endeavored to pass another act for the same purpose, without success, the attempt made to amend a statute by a joint resolution is aviolation of the 14th section of the 3d Article of the Constitution of the State, and appoints a method of election not in scoordance with that prescribed by law in obedience to the 3d and 4th sections of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the United States.

Senator Vih District, New-York City.

Senate Chamber, March 18, 1850. The undersigued, Senator for the Vth Senatorial District,

- Fully compliced with, was it, you funny soul! by you and the fifteen Loco-Focos conspiring to prevent that election which the law required you to effect, and then adjourning the Senate (by the casting vote of the Lieut.-Governor) before 1 o'clock midday, purely for fear that the Senate would effect a nomination on a further ballot in spite of you?-That's what you call 'fully complying' with a lawsuccessfully conspiring to defeat and nullify it! If a tailor had Beekman's note for the clothes on his back, running "On the first Tuesday in February, 1851, I promise to pay C. Cabbage one hundred and ten dollars : James W. Beekman"and had he by some trick managed to escape paying it on that day, according to Beekman's logic, the note would henceforth be a dead thing, and the drawer clear of all obligation to the holder until he should see fit to make a new contract! But we hold. on the contrary-and the Courts hold with us-that an obligation imposed by law RE-MAINS an obligation until the requirement is fulfilled or the law abrogated-that there has been no moment since midday on the first Tuesday of last month when the two Houses might not legally and should not have jointly resolved to proceed with and consummate the election of a U. S. Senatort The fixing of a particular day by law for the performance of this Constitutional duty did by no means create or impose that duty-the concerted failure to elect on that day would only, at the outside, have rendered the statute nugatory, leaving the Legislature to go forward and elect as if no such law had been passed.

But the actual case is even stronger than this. The Statute designating the first Tuesday in February for the discharge of this Constitutional duty has been ever since demanding an election at the hands of the Legislature. It fixed the time at which only (without a change in the law) the Legislature could commence the work of electing a Senator, but it neither says nor means that the work shall be finished on that day or a new act be necessary, fixing a new time for the election. On the contrary, the Legislature might have been balloting for a Senator from the designated day to this hour without exhausting the validity of the law until they should have effected a choice. And the case is precisely the same whether they vote steadily or fitfully. The end of the law, so far as this Legislature is concerned, is the choice of a Senator, and till that end is attained the requisition is unsatisfied. Mr. Beekman and his fellow conspirators did not subvert nor exhaust the law by preventing an election on the designated day: they simply postponed and temporarily evaded a compliance with its commands.

Can there be any serious pretense of

doubt on this point? Let us test the case by a familiar example: The law requires all who have property to pay their taxes on or before a designated day. Well: a good many don't pay by that time: and what of it? Does it require a new law to enforce payment of them afterward?-Does any man imagine that, because he did not pay when he should, he is now absolved from paying when he can? Or that any new legislation is required to enable or authorise him to liquidate providing he has the needful?

-The joke that, because the Senate attempted in good faith to obviate Mr. Beekman's scruple by passing a supplementary act-which he by his own vote defeatedtherefore, no election can now be held-is not had as a joke, but is not operative to repeal an exist g statute .- The act is 'not in accordance with the Constitution,' he says: how, in this case, is that of Beekman & Co. in conspiring to prevent a nomination by the Senate while acting expressly under a law which explicitly required them to make a nomination ! But his constituents will settle with him for that.

-But the Senator from the Fifth is not absolutely solus in his misery amid the general exultation. The tears of The Express mingle with his. The Editor says:

"The materiality of the TIME in the Law is demon strated in the fact that the accidental absence of Messra Brandreth and Dart (who undoubtedly relied upon the law fixing February as the time of an election) was improved upon to get a plurality in the Senate, such as could not have been gotten if they had been there; and then this accidental plurality is used in the Joini Resolution to overturn the Constitutional majority of a law of the State."

But this grave calamny is refuted by The Express's own Albany correspondent, as well as by the Editor's own previous assertions that the whole matter had been stocked' beforehand, and that the Baraburners had conspired with the 'Higher Law' Whigs to compass Mr. Fish's election. Directly below the Editor's misstatement above quoted, we find the following refutation of it:

[By Telegraph to the Express.]

FROM ALBANY
Dr Brandreth is absent by accident; Durt, (Barnburger)
from St. Lawrence, by arrangement.
If, however, Brandreth and Durt had not been absent,
Nanton (Abolition Barnburger) and another Barnburger
ould have absented themselves.
Gerrit Smith has been some time arranging the whole
bing, and he operates through Stanton and others.

It certainly would have looked better to put the calumny in one column and the reutation in another.

-But, in another dispatch from Albany, corroborated by Editorial assertions that Gov. Fish is not legally chosen, we have the following:

"The excitement is very great. The Barnburners justify themselves by saying that they can carry the next Legisla ture, and then they will fill up the Senatorial vacancy with a Free Soil Barnburner; not acknowledging that the electron to said according to law. They thus protest against its illegality, while they have aided and abetted in it."

-To this Roorback, we oppose the fact that most of the Barnburners present in the Senate and six in the House voted at this election, which they would hardly have done had they considered it a farce and a nullity. And the Barnburner Lieut. Governor, as President of the Joint Meeting, ficially declared Gov. Fish elected U. S. Senator for six years.

So The Evening Post, the leading Barnburner organ in the State, while it cavils at the manner of Mr. Fish's election and evinces a wish that it could be set aside, thus disposes of the cavil as to its legal-

The Legislature has no occasion to look beyond its own

"The Legislature has no occasion to look beyond its own supreme will for directions as to the time, mode, or place of choosing United States Senators. It may declare its will in whatever way it pleases, and at each successive election it it please. It, however, as was the case in this State, it makes a time for a funire election, by law, that law must be executed or repealed. The election, therefore, would not have been valid if held before the second Tuesday of February, unless the law had been practically repealed by law. Having failed, however, to elect on the day assigned, the funires no lenger, for the present Senatorial term at least, at limitation upon the will of the Legislature.

"If that body chooses to declare by a law, that door-keepers for the Legislature shall be prevented by any cause from making an election on that day, no one will pretend that they would be obliged to repeal the law, of its session, and if the Legislature is under a constant direction from the Federal Constitution. So in regard to the election of Senator, the Legislature is under a constant direction from the Federal Constitution, to elect a representative to the vacant reat in the United States Senate.—They unnecessarily, but for the convenience of members and the public, its by law upon a day, previous to which they agree not to make a choice. They might, unquestionably, have gone into a election by concurrent resolution on the first day of the session, but for this law. When the time arrives, they cannot get the majority which the law requires, and do not elect. The law, therefore, for this Legisture, is dead, and the Legislature is at literty either to elect by joint resolution, or in any other way in which it may see fit to express its will. The law is one which neither this, nor the five Legislatures which are to succeed th, can inther execute, and discharge their Constitutional duty; it is, therefore, so far as these Legislatures are concerned, cole, it no more binds them than would a law which fixed the time for opening

*For these reasons we are constrained to believe that the election of Mr. Fish is valid, and that the friendly augu-ries of the The Express, in behalf of the Democratic party, will end in the disappointment of the Augurand all who put faith in him.

-The pill seems bitter, but our Silver Gray friends must swallow it, and will find no relief in contortions of visage. HAMIL-TON FISH is the Senator, and nothing short of death or resignation will displace him for six years to come.

Practical Co-operation.

Wealth and Wisdom have long since understood and profited by the advantage of a Combination of Means and Efforts; Poverty and Mediocrity have hiterto generally failed to perceive and secure them. In consequence, the Rich grow richer while the Poor remain in poverty. Of course, there are concurrent influences operating to produce this result-Sagacity, Thrift, Calculation, Management on the part of the forehanded, with Recklessness, Waste. Negligence, on the side of a great portion of the Poor: but inability or unwillingness to combine their efforts for their common good is one great impediment to the elevation of the Poor to independence and comfort. If a thousand poor men happen to have \$100 each that they do not wish to spend till next year, they will lend it to the Rich (through Savings Banks, &c.) for five or six per cent. per annum; but next year they call this in, and wish to borrow as much more to buy land or build dwellings with, and they will very probably pay from twelve to twenty-five per cent. for it to the very men who last year borrowed their surplus at the lowest market rates. Two hundred house-builders-masons, car-

penters, plasterers, &c .- may have from fifty to three hundred dollars each at command, and yet they know no better way than to 'hire out' by the day or week at their several trades-which means that they employ some one to find capital for and oversee their work, for which they pay him ten to thirty per cent. of their gross earnings; though they have as much capital and as much capacity as they need if they only knew how to combine and wield their resources.

In view of these facts, it is simply absurd for the great majority of mechanics and tradesmen to declaim against the oppressions of Capital, the depression of Labor. &c., &c. The simple, solitary, sufficient remedy for the evils they complain of rests with themselves. If they can't contrive to work without masters, they must pay the market price for such masters' services: if they won't learn how to use their own capital, and by combination render it effective, they must pay the market price for the use of other men's capital. We speak of what is and must be while men and society remain what they are. And, while poor women, orphans, and destitute fathers of families are often so situated that they cannot help themselves, we maintain that any hundred single men who enjoy fair health and know how to work may, by industry, frugality, foresight and combination, raise themselves above the necessity of paying other men for directing their work or supplying them with means, in the course of two years. The vital lesson which the now Dependent Classes need to learn is how to help themselves.

-But we had not intended to write an essay. The argument was long since exhausted. Those who have candidly investigated know already that the Union of Workers-not against any class but is promotion of the common good-not to refrain from working but to work more steadily and efficiently-not to decry and war on Property, but to use what they have to such advantage as to obtain and enjoy more-is the great idea of the age, which must be realized, will be realized and is now being realized. But it is a great work, involving radical changes in ideas, habits and relations, and years will be required to accomplish it. The mass of intelligent, independent thinkers among the Laboring Class are already satisfied that it is to be accomplished: they only desire to know how, and what they can do to promote it. And this is the problem now most worthy of consider-

-The "Associative Manual" is the title of a shilling pamphlet just compiled at our request by Mr. Charles Sully, 11 Fifth-st. and published by Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings. There is no theorizing, no extended argumentation in it, but a collection of Plans and Constitutions for Cooperate Stores, Protective Unions, Working Men's Associations. &c. with illustrative notes and prefatory directions. Mr. Sully, though experienced in the Reform movements of our time, has not undertaken to manufacture Constitutions, but simply to compile and elucidate them. His "Plan of a Protective Store" is mainly his own; but his "Society of Working Men's Cooperative Associations" is substantially that of the London Society of Promoters; and his "Code of Laws for a Working Association" is compiled from several Constitutions now in operation. "Plan for forming Associations by Small Contributions," is in good part Mr. Sully's; next comes "Constitution of the Mutual Provident Exchange Society," by Wm. Weitling: next " Plan of the Cooperative Labor League," (H. J. Crate, Secretary-now in operation :) then " Constitution of the New-England Protective Union;" (which Union has rapidly risen from nothing to be a powerful instrumentality for effecting exchanges between City and Country, Farmers and Artisans, Importer and Import-consumer, with Branches all over New-England;) then "Laws of the Boston Tailors' Associative Union;" lastly. "Constitution and By-Laws of the New-York Tailors' Cooperative Union." To each Constitution Mr. Sully has appended notes pointing out defects, suggesting amendments, or commending good points: and the intelligent, sensible reader has only to study this little Manual faithfully to see just what provisions are suited to the Association he meditates, taking this and rejecting that, and making up such a Constitution and By-Laws as he needs from all those here embodied. We know no other form in which the information here given is accessible.

-There is no village, no neighborhood, no circle of young working men, which ought not to obtain, examine and discuss this pamphlet; and yet we shall probably have to lose half the cost of printing and Mr. Sully all the labor of compiling it .-Only a moderate edition has been printed, and the speedy sale of the whole would not more than reimburse the cost. Yet we have so often been applied to for copies of Constitutions for Union Stores, Working Men's Associations, &c., which we could not furnish, that we would rather pay the whole than do without them longer. We trust those interested in Labor and Trade Reform will promptly order copies from Messrs. Dewitt & Davenport, (\$1 per dozen, 124 cents singly,) or through the cheap booksellers of their several localities. Those writing to The Tribune office on business, to whom it may be more convenient to enclose the money to us than

write directly to the employers, may do so, and their orders shall be promptly responded to.

Iowa .. - Col. Thomas H. Benton, Jr. has been renominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The "Democratic" Convention which ac complished this task is represented by a correspondent of the Burlington Hawk Eye to have been a complete failure. One of the resolutions adopted is a quasi admission of all this running-

Whereas, In consequence of high water and excessively had reads, the Delegates of the several Counties have been

The election takes place in April, and as James Hurlan was fairly elected by the Whigs at the last election for Superintendent, they are not making much exertion. Messrs. Wm. G. Woodward, W. W. Wood and Darland are proposed in the Hawk-Eye as suitable candidates. A Convention will probably be dispensed with.

NEW-JEESEY LECISLATURE .- This body ad journed yesterday, after passing a large number of local bills and granting few important reforms the Exemption of the Homestead and Land Limitation having been postponed until next session although a large majority was given for those Reforms at the last State Election. Several Railroad bills, which it was supposed would operate prejudicial to the United Monopoly, were lost.

HENRY CLAY ON SLAVERY EXTENSION .- The Republic (Augusta, Ga.) prints the following as

"I concur entirely in opinion as to the wisdom of that great measure, (the Wilmot Proviso.) and I am glad that it has secured to the States on which it operates an exemption from the evils of Slavery.

"No one can be more opposed than I am to the Extension of Slavery into those new Territories, either by the sutherity of Congress or by individual enterprise."—HENRY CLAY.

-Although well aware that Mr. Clay's hostility to the Extension of Slavery has been repeatedly and publicly expressed, we had overlooked or forgotten this express recognition of the propriety of the Wilmot Proviso. Will The Republic oblige us by reprinting or referring us to the whole let-

FROM PERNAMBUCO.-By an arrival yesterday we received copies of the Diario de Pernambuco to the 18th of February. We notice no provincial news except the arrest of several counterfeiters in Bahia and Para. The Diario, however, contains news from Rio Janeiro to Feb. 11, which gives an account of a terrible accident which occurred in the harbor on the 8th. The French schooner Eliza, which had arrived a few days previous, on her way to San Francisco, was at anchor near the fort of Villegaignow. She had 80 kilogrammes of powder on board, which by some neglect became ignited, when she blew up with a tremendous explosion and soon afterward sank-She had 240 passengers, only a few of whom were on board at the time; 10 were killed and about 20 wounded. After the sinking of the schooner, the crews of the neighboring vessels rescued the survivors. There was no political news worth

MADISON UNIVERSITY, Hamilton, N. Y. according to the last Catalogue, has sixty-nine students, including thirty-six undergraduates, twenty in the Grammar School, and thirteen in the Theological Department. The course of studies is on a very liberal scale.

Pennsylvania Items.

-The Locos of Lancaster County are considerably divided on the Presidential question, and at their and Harmony was displayed. One section expect to have their Delegates admitted to the State Conventions on the "regularity" of their organization, and have declared in favor of Col. Reah Frazer for Governor, and Cass for President, while the Buchanan men name Col. Wm. Bigler, of Clearfield County, for Governor, although Col. Bigler is claimed by some papers as a Cass man. In Allegheny Co. Col. Black was nominated for Governor, and he has also been nominated by the Buchanan men of other counties Richard Brodhead, the new F. S. Senator, it is now under stood, is in favor of the re-nomination of Cass and opposed -Two or three Delegations are likely to be

chosen from Bradford County to the Loco State Conven, There are few Euchanan men in this section, the cliques being divided between Houston, Cass, &c.

-The statement that a movement was making in the Pennsylvania Legislature for the repeal of the ten hour law proves to be incorrect; although the Legislature a Loco there are too many liberals to prevent such a result. The operations of this law for the regulation of the ment to this effect meets with much favor from all parties n the Legislature. We derive this information from the

The Payment of the Illinois Debt.

Gov. French, of Illinois, when in this city, was called upon by many of the Illinois bondholders who deemed themselves deceived and injured by the transactions with reference to the dividend made last winter, to which this paper has hereto fore alluded, and also by many citizens of Illinois who were experiencing in their business operations in this city, the injurious effects upon their individual as well as upon the State credit of allowing such transactions to go unexplained.

The tax levied by the new Constitution was to be applied to the liquidation of the principal of the State debt only. The Constitution named the day on which the distribution was to be made, but pointed out no officer whose duty it was to distribute it, and the day for the first distribution was to arrive before the Legislature met. The Governor and State officers held a consultation and agreed that the distribution could not be made until the Legislature met and authorized some one to make it.

The State was a large debtor to the School Fund, as it had been the custom, when all other resources failed, for members of the Legislature to pay themselves therefrom. The Governor intended, as there was no officer to distribute this money, to have an informal distribution of it made o the School Fund and then appeal to the Legis lature to legalize the transactions. All the bond-holders in and about Springfield, consented to this, and two of the heaviest bondholders signified to the Governor that the sum to be distributed was too small to compensate them for making

was too small to compensate them for making their bonds fractional.

Until he heard of the bonds being on the way that were presented for the parties in this city in the name of Mark Skinner, the Governor was fully of the opinion that no bonds would be presented. This news caused a telegraphic dispatch to be sent to this City, which got two other small packages there just in time to get the dividend, and also called in bonds at Springfield and other places that would not otherwise have been preplaces that would not otherwise have been pre-sented. The Governor had five bonds in trust and four of his own. Until he learned that bonds were coming forward from New-York he had no resisted the distribution to the extent of his abili When the mandamus was served upon the Auditor, he employed the ablest lawyers in the

Until the arrival of Gov. French in this city, he did not know how the bonds were obtained, nor who it was who sent them out from this city and brought the Mandamus suit against him, and thereby deprived him of the popularity which was sure to have attended him had he been able to have paid the school fund with this money.

The visit of Gov. French to New York has done

the State good and himself good. He has been able to satisfy himself upon some matters which and he has removed from himself all suspicion o being a party to a transaction which was destroy ing all confidence in the Authorities of that State and keeping out of it a vast amount of capital.

CANDIDATES IN MISSISSIPPL .- John I. Guion, Acting Governor,) Charles Scott, and C. S. Tarp ley, are candidates for State Chancellor. In the Eigth Judicial District, Geo. W. L. Smith and J. J. Deavenport, Esqrs., are candidates for Circuit Judge in place of P. W. Tompkins, resigned By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Eruthern Magnetic Telegraph Office, cor. Hanver and Bouser de For late and important Telegraph dispatches see Seventh Page.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune,
Washing Ton, Wednesday, March to
Mr. Harrington the popular Whig Postmaster at Buffalo is to be removed to make room for a lower law man. My information is undoubted. The Marshal of the Northern District is likely to go the same SMITH.

More Whig Thunder. ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Main 13.
St guns were fired this afternoon, in humor of
the election of Hon. Hamilton Fish, as U.S. Sca-

U.S. Senator for Massachmeetts.

Bosros, Wednesday, March is.

The 10th ballot for U.S. Senator took place to-day, and resulted as follows: Whole number of votes 386, necessary for a choice, 194. Sumner had 185; Winthrop 166: scattering, 35. Sumner thus loses 1 on the last trial.

Mr. Kellogg, Whig, of Pittsfield, then moved to postpone the matter till the first Monday in July, which was equivalent to an indefinite postponement. A warm debate ensued, after which it was voted by 45 majority to postpone for two was voted by 45 majority to postpone for two weeks. 21 of the scattering votes were for Henry W. Bishop, old line Democrat, and 3 for Charles Allen, Worcester.

The Effects of the Storm in Boston.

The Effects of the Storm in Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

The tide here was so high yesterday that the cellars in all the lower portion of the city were submerged, and an immense amount of damage was sustained. At Constitution Wharf nearly 1,000 barrels of flour belonging to the Suffolk Mills were badly damaged; also from 1,000 to 2,000 boxes of oranges. The cellars in Annet had over a foot of water in them, and the residents were obliged to temporerily abandon them. In the cellars on Long and India Wharves a large quantity of valuable property was damaged.— The total damage is estimated by some as high as \$100,000.

The railroad trains from all quarters have been The railroad trains from all quarters nay occa-detained by the snow. An embankment on the Eastern Railroad between Salem and Lynn was carried away by the tide, and a train of cars from Boston, in attempting to pass, was upset, and the passengers thrown into a heap together. No one fortunately was seriously hurt. On the Worces-ter Railroad a train, which left the city at 9 last night, struck in a snow bank four miles out, and was detained there all night and then obliged to return to the city. On other roads trains were thrown off the tracks. The New Haven train thrown off the tracks. The New Haven train which left New York city yesterday morning arrived at 9 o'clock last night. That which left at 2 P. M. arrived at 8 this morning.—
The Stonington passengers, which left New York last evening, arrived at 10 this morning. The light-house on Minots Ledge, for which fears were entertained, withstood the fury of the waves.—No executive of marring disasters have yet here. No accounts of marine disasters have yet been received. There were 15 or 20 sail of Gloucester Halibut fishermen on Georges, for whom some anxiety is felt. The snow ceased falling at day-light this morning. Altogether about a foot and a half has fallen, and it is said to have been by far the most severe storm experienced for many

More about the Wreck of the Robins.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 18.
The ship Robina, Capt. Kane, from Liverpool, bound for Baltimore, with a cargo of salt and iron, experienced heavy gales during the whole pas-sage. On the 20th ult., lost overboard Frederick Austin, seaman. On Monday last, while approach-Austin, seaman. On Monday last, while approaching Cape Henlopen, she ran ashore. There were about one hundre! passengers on board, all of whom got ashore safely, except five, including two ladies, who were drowned. Hopes are extertained of getting her off. She is lasared for \$50,000, mostly in Baltimore. The Robins was fine ship, about two years old, and belongs to Sporry & Pleasant's line of Liverpool and Baltimore packets.

A bark, loaded with railroad iron, is also ashere in the same neighborhood, and both years at

in the same neighborhood, and both vessels at last account, were in dangerous positions. A steamboat is being dispatched to their relief.

Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
Rev. Mr. Forster, student of Andover Theological Institute, committed suicide in that town & day or two since, supposed to be insane. His dead body was recovered by his father who went to see him. He was a fine young man.

Pittsburg Items.

Our warehouses are overflowing with goods in transit East and West, and business is unprecedentedly brisk. Freights to Cincinnati are 19 The River measures 9 feet and is ris A family of knockers have arrived, creating considerable fun and excitement. It is snowing and the thermometer stands at 36.

Ohio Canal Tolls.

The Cleveland Plaindealer gives the following important reductions on Canal tolls upon Flour, Wheat, Whisky, and articles of produce goverally, except Corn, upon which the reduction at this time is less: The tolls are to be 7 mills for the first low miles and a mills for the first low miles and a mills for the first low miles. 1,000 lbs for the first 100 miles, and 4 mills for the second 100 miles, and not to exceed \$1 per 1,000 lbs for any distance on the Canal, with a reduction of 30 per cent on those rates on pro-duce from Newark to Cleveland, and 40 per cantsame rates. On Merchandise, 12 mills per mile and not to exceed \$1.70 per 1,000 for any dis-tance, with a like reduction of 30 and 40 per cent as above. The tolls on lumber are also mate rially reduced.

Death of an Actor.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, March 18.

Gustavus Adams, the tragedian, died here this

Lake Steamers.

The steamers Saratoga and Albany left this morning for Detroit. Steamer Ohio arrived the

Weather Items.

By Morse's Line, 16 Wall-st. 1

WEDNESDAY, March 13-8 P.M.
BUFFALO - Wenther cloudy; wind north-west, ther M.
bar. 29 255. Saratoga went up the Lake this afternoon.
ROCHESTER.—Cloudy, with cold wind from the north ROCHESTER.—Cloudy, with cold wind from the now west; ther. 39.

AUBURN — Cold and cloudy; wind north-west; ther. 3

Syracusz.—Been rather pleasant to-day, but quite cold wind north-west; ther 30.

Oswego.—Dark unpleasant evening; has snewed as all day, but melted as it fell; wind north; ther. 33; become to 20:50.

Utica.—Rather an unpleasant day, somewhat stores.

er 20.630.

Uvica.—Raiber an unpleasant day, somewhat stores, loudy but not stormy this evening; wind northwest; believe that the store of the store

er 29.710.

FROY.—A cloudy, raw day; wind north; ther. 32.

By Bain's Line - Office 29 Woll-it | Whomesoav, March 19-3 P.M.

BUFFALO-Fort Porter, 36 m - Bar. 29. 21; there also do so the standard 41; the standard 41; wind M.

W; clouds N.W.

Rochester-Co'd, cloudy and uppleasant: wind M.

ther. 47.

her. 47.

Aubunn-Wind NE; cold cloudy; ther. 46.

Synacuse-Wind N; light clouds; ther. 33.

Urica-Cold and clear, wind W; ther. 23.

FORT PLAIN-Cold and cloudy; ther. 27.

ALBANY-It has been a cold, cloudy, disagreeable for

DEPARTURE OF AMIN BEY .- Amin Bey, accom panied by J. P. Brown, Eaq. U.S. dragoma, and lady, together with a private interpreter and envent, left this city yesterday for Baltimore, when he will remain for a few seconds.

he will remain for a few days, and then proceed to New-York, on his way homeward. [Washington Republic, March 13. Loss of the Steamer Secretary Marcy.
The steamer Secretary Marcy, Capt. Wiscott &
Charleston.) and owned by the master, left will
mington, N.C. for Baltimore on the 5th inst., as was wrecked on the night of the 7th inst. on Cap Look Out. The vessel is lying high and dry low water on the beach, and the crew had been a work saving all they can. The schr. Montered went ashore about the same time.

THE MAIL ROBBERS .- Yesterday, The Mail Robbers - Yesterday, and is brother John, were brought before Hon. Morge brown, U. S. District Judge, on a charge w. Brown, U. S. District Judge, on a charge working the mail. After an examination of testimony, the defendants were committed for the further trial at the next term of the Court to left the court of the cou bolden at Knoxville. We understand that Jude Brown will probably hold a Special Term of the Court in Knoxville in July next.